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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/826,804	04/15/2004	Mitsuo Kimura	CFA00075US	1578
34904	7590	10/24/2008	EXAMINER	
CANON U.S.A. INC. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION 15975 ALTON PARKWAY IRVINE, CA 92618-3731			SARPONG, AKWASI	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2625				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/826,804	KIMURA, MITSUO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	AKWASI M. SARPONG	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 15 April 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>04/15/2004</u> .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114.

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 08/29/2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims are 1-2, 4, 5-9, 11-14, 16, 17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leurig (2003/0014368) in view of Kato (7145691).

Claim 1, Leurig discloses a method executed by a server (**Fig. 2, El. 104 or server 104**) capable of communicating with a client device (**Fig. 2, El. 108 or Client device 108**) and a printer device (**Fig. 3, El. 110 or printer 110**) through a network

(Fig. 2, El. 102 shows clearly network 102), (section 0016, Lines 1-9, hence server 104 and client systems 108 communicates through network 102).

the client device being different from the printer device, **(Fig. 3 shows clearly server 104 is a different object from Client 108 and also printer 110 being a different object as well).**

the method comprising:

receiving a printing request from the client device **(Section 0045, Fig. 3, El. 312, thus the user send a request to print from client 106 to the server 104)**

transmitting to the client device information for causing the client device to acquire a state of processing of the transmitted print data. **(Section 0035, the user uses the browser to sent information for requesting the status of the print jobs) (Section 0048, Fig. 3, El. 322 and 324, thus the state or status of the downloaded print jobs are resulted to Client 108 so that the user will know if the print job was printed or an error occurred).**

Leurig does not disclose a server transmitting print data to the printer device in accordance with the received printing request.

Takabayashi discloses a server transmitting print data to the printer device in accordance with the received printing request. **(Section 0077, Fig. 11 shows clearly that a user send a print request through client computer 120a and b to printer server 130 and the print job is finally send to printer device 150a and b for**

printing). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Leurig's printer server to include the connection between the server 104 and printer 110 so that the print data don't have to go through the client before it is finally printed in order to save user's time.

Claim 2, Leurig in view of Takabayashi discloses a method that further comprising authenticating that the printing request is a printing request from a valid user. **(Leurig: Section 0040, Fig. 3 El. 326, thus the server verifies if the user is a valid user before allowed to have access to the server to be able to print).**

Claim 4, Leurig in view of Takabayashi discloses wherein the information for causing the client device to acquire the state of processing of the transmitted print data comprises a uniform resource identifier of a Web page indicating the state of processing of the transmitted print data. **(Leurig: Section 0032 and 0039, thus the user has to connect to the server through http address of the server and therefore since the status of the print jobs are stored in the server means that it takes an http address or URI to get access to the print job status).**

Claim 5, Leurig discloses all the limitations in claims 1 and 4. But Leurig does not disclose wherein the client device displays the state of processing of the print data in a Web browser in accordance with the Web page acquired by the client device.

Takabayashi discloses wherein the client device displays the state of processing of the print data in a Web browser in accordance with the Web page acquired by the client device. (**Section 0088, Fig. 17, display window 170, thus the status of all the print jobs whether it is completed or there was an error occupied**). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Leurig's client device 108 to include Takabayashi's display window 170 so that a user or operator can check the current state of all submitted print jobs.

Claim 6, Leurig discloses a method executed by a server (**Fig. 2, El. 104 or server 104**) capable of communicating with a client device (**Fig. 2, El. 108 or Client device 108**) and a printer device through a network, (**Fig. 2, El. 102 shows clearly network 102**), (**section 0016, Lines 1-9, hence server 104 and client systems 108 communicates through network 102**).

the client device being different from the printer device, (**Fig. 3 shows clearly server 104 is a different object from Client 108 and also printer 110 being a different object as well**).

the method comprising:

receiving a printing request from a Web browser of the client device (**Section 0045 and 0046, Fig. 3, El. 312, thus the user send a request to print from client 106 to the server 104**)

a Web page for indicating a state of processing of the transmitted print data, (**Section 0045 and 0046 thus the status of print data is transmitted from printer**

110 to client 108 and then stored in server 104, therefore a user needs a URL in order to get access to the Web page as disclosed in Section 0041, Lines 14-24)

the Web page being provided by the printer device and transmitting, to the client device, the acquired Web page. (**Section 0048, lines 9-16, thus the status of the approved and submitted print job is sent to client 108**).

NB: Be aware that the status of the print job which can be a message or a display showing whether or not the print job was completed or not is interpreted as the web page used to acquire the status.

Leurig does not disclose transmitting the data generated to the printer device.

Takabayashi discloses a server transmitting print data to the printer device in accordance with the received printing request. (**Section 0077, Fig. 11 shows clearly that a user send a print request through client computer 120a and b to printer server 130 and the print job is finally send to printer device 150a and b for printing**). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Leurig's printer server to include the connection between the server 104 and printer 110 so that the print data don't have to go through the client before it is finally printed in order to save user's time.

Claim 7, Leurig in view of Takabayashi discloses wherein the client device displays the state of the printing processing in the Web browser (**Leurig: web browser session 202**) in accordance with the Web page (**Leurig: Section 0048, Fig. 3, El. 322**

and 324, hence the printer returns the status of all printed pages whether or not the job was completed successfully or there was an error).

Claim 8, Leurig discloses an information processing device (**Fig. 3, Client device 108**) capable of communicating with an external device (**Fig. 3, Server 104**) and a printer device (**Fig. 3, Printer 110**) through a network (**Fig. 1, Network 102**), (**Section 0015, thus client device 108, server 104 and printer 110 communicates using a network**).

the external device (**Fig. 3, Client 108**) being different from the printer device, (**Fig. 3, Printer 110**) the information processing device (**Fig. 3, Server 104**) (**Section 0016, Fig. 1 shows clearly that printer 110 is absolutely different from Client 108**) comprising.

a request receiving unit configured to receive a printing request from the external device. (**Section 0045 and 0046, Fig. 3, El. 312, thus the user sends a request to print from client 106 to the server 104**).

a transmission unit configured to transmit, to the external device, information for causing the external device to acquire a state of processing of the print data transmitted by the data transmission unit. (**Section 0035 , thus the user uses browser session 202 to enter information to get the status of print data sent to printer 110**) and (**Section 0048, thus in return to the information sent by the user, the state of all the print jobs is sent in response**).

Leurig does not disclose a data transmission unit configured to transmit print data to the printer device in accordance with the printing request received by the request receiving unit.

Takabayashi disclose a data transmission unit configured to transmit print data to the printer device in accordance with the printing request received by the request receiving unit. (**Section 0077, Fig. 11 shows clearly that a user send a print request through client computer 120a and b to printer server 130 and the print job is finally send to printer device 150a and b for printing**). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Leurig's printer server to include the connection between the server 104 and printer 110 so that the print data don't have to go through the client before it is finally printed in order to save user's time.

Claim 9, Leurig in view of Takabayashi discloses an information processing device wherein further comprising an authenticating unit configured to authenticate that the printing request is a printing request from a valid user. (**Leurig: Section 0040, Fig. 3 EI. 326, thus the server verifies if the user is a valid user before allowed to have access to the server to be able to print**).

Claim 10, Leurig in view of Takabayashi discloses an information processing device wherein the printer device combines print form data and the print data

transmitted by the data transmission unit in order to generate image data for printing.

(Leurig: Section 0046, lines 9-25, thus the print data form is combined with the print data to form data file which is eventually transmitted to client 108 and later to the printer to be printed).

Claim 11, Leurig in view of Takabayashi discloses wherein the information for causing the external device to acquire the state of processing of the transmitted print data comprises a uniform resource identifier **(Leurig: Section 0039, lines 1-8, thus users uses the URI to get access to the server)** of a Web page **(Leurig: Section 0041, lines 12-23)** indicating the state of processing of the transmitted print data.

(Leurig: Section 0048, thus the status response is a status report which shows whether or not the submitted print job is completed or there was an error).

Claim 12, Leurig does not disclose wherein the client device displays the state of processing of the print data in a Web browser in accordance with the Web page acquired by the client device.

Takabayashi discloses wherein the client device displays the state of processing of the print data in a Web browser in accordance with the Web page acquired by the client device. **(Section 0088, Fig. 17, display window 170, thus the status of all the print jobs whether it is completed or there was an error occupied)**. Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to

modify Leurig's client device 108 to include Takabayashi's display window 170 so that a user or operator can check the current state of all submitted print jobs.

Claim 13, Leurig discloses a computer-readable medium having a program stored thereon for controlling a computer of a server capable of communicating with an external device (**Fig. 3, Server 104**) and a printer device (**Fig. 3, Printer 110**), (**Section 0015, thus client device 108, server 104 and printer 110 communicates using a network**).

the external device (**Fig. 3, Client 108**) being different from the printer device (**Fig. 3, Printer 110**), (**Fig. 3, Server 104**) (**Section 0016, Fig. 1 shows clearly that printer 110 is absolutely different from Client 108**) the program causing the computer to execute a method comprising:

receiving a printing request from the external device. (**Section 0047, lines 1-6, thus after the print request is sent and the print job is processed, the print job is downloaded to printer 110 as shown in Fig. 3**).

NB: Be aware that the user has to request or click the print button shown in Fig. 2 El. 214 before the print data can be sent for processing and therefore the print data is transmitted in accordance with the received printing request.

transmitting to the external device, information for causing the external device to acquire a state of processing of the transmitted print data. (**Section 0035 , thus the user uses browser session 202 to enter information to get the status of print data sent to printer 110**) and (**Section 0048, thus in return to the information sent by the user, the state of all the print jobs is sent in response**).

Leurig does not disclose transmitting print data to the printer device in accordance with the received printing request.

Takabayashi disclose transmitting print data to the printer device in accordance with the received printing request. (**Section 0077, Fig. 11 shows clearly that a user send a print request through client computer 120a and b to printer server 130 and the print job is finally send to printer device 150a and b for printing**). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Leurig's printer server to include the connection between the server 104 and printer 110 so that the print data don't have to go through the client before it is finally printed in order to save user's time.

Claim 14, Leurig in view of Takabayashi discloses a computer-readable medium wherein the method further comprises authenticating that the printing request is a printing request from a valid user. (**Leurig: Section 0040, Fig. 3 El. 326, thus the server verifies if the user is a valid user before allowed to have access to the server to be able to print**).

Claim 15, Leurig in view of Takabayashi discloses a computer-readable medium wherein the printer device combines print form data and the print data transmitted by the server in order to generate image data for printing. (**Leurig: Section 0046, lines 9-25, thus the print data form is combined with the print data to form data file which is eventually transmitted to client 108 and later to the printer to be printed**).

Claim 16, Leurig in view of Takabayashi discloses a computer-readable medium wherein the information for causing the external device to acquire the state of processing of the transmitted print data comprises a uniform resource identifier (**Leurig: Section 0039, lines 1-8, thus users uses the URI to get access to the server**) of a Web page (**Leurig: Section 0041, lines 12-23**) indicating the state of processing of the transmitted print data. (**Leurig: Section 0048, thus the status response is a status report which shows whether or not the submitted print job is completed or there was an error**).

Claim 17, Leurig does not disclose wherein the client device displays the state of processing of the print data in a Web browser in accordance with the Web page acquired by the client device.

Takabayashi discloses wherein the client device displays the state of processing of the print data in a Web browser in accordance with the Web page acquired by the client device. (**Section 0088, Fig. 17, display window 170, thus the status of all the**

print jobs whether it is completed or there was an error occupied). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Leurig's client device 108 to include Takabayashi's display window 170 so that a user or operator can check the current state of all submitted print jobs.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 3, 10 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leurig (2003/0014368) in view of Kato (7145691) and further in view of Kato (7145691).

Claim 3, Leurig in view of Takabayashi discloses all the limitations in Claims 1 and 2 as discussed earlier.

Leurig in view of Takabayashi does disclose wherein the printer device combines print form data and the print data transmitted by the server in order to generate image data for printing.

Kato discloses wherein the printer device combines print form data (**data filed**) and the print data (**Scanned data**) transmitted by the server in order to generate image data for printing. (**Col. 8 lines 15-26, thus the superposing of the two data files is done by the image reading system (scanner). Therefore the combination is done**

within digital copying machine 103.) Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Leurig in view of Takabayashi printer device to include merging the print data with its print information so that the printer don't have to wait for the server to carry out this process before printing the job.

Claim 10, Leurig in view of Takabayashi and further in view of Kato discloses wherein the printer device combines print form data and the print data transmitted by the server in order to generate image data for printing. (**Kato: Col. 8 lines 15-26, thus the superposing of the two data files is done by the image reading system (scanner). Therefore the combination is done within digital copying machine 103.**)

Claim 15, Leurig in view of Takabayashi and further in view of Kato discloses wherein the printer device combines print form data and the print data transmitted by the server in order to generate image data for printing. (**Kato: Col. 8 lines 15-26, thus the superposing of the two data files is done by the image reading system (scanner). Therefore the combination is done within digital copying machine 103.**)

Response to Applicant's argument

Examiner has considered the remarks filed by the applicant on 08/29/2008 but was not persuasive.

Regarding independent claims 1, 6, 8 and 13, applicant argues that the cited reference fails to teach or suggests that server 10 communicates with a client device which is different from the printer 30.

In reply examiner respectfully disagrees because Leurig discloses that server 104 communicates with a client device 108 which is different from the printer 110. **(Section 0016, Fig. 1, thus it is clear that the user requests a print job from client device 108 and the user is authenticated by the server and eventually the print job is downloaded to printer 110 using network 102 and therefore there is communication between client device, server 104 and printer 110 through network 102).**

Furthermore, applicant argues that the cited reference fails to suggest transmitting, to the client device different from the printer 30 (the printer device), information for causing the client device to acquire a state of processing of the print data transmitted to the printer 30 (the printer device).

In reply examiner respectfully disagrees because Leurig clearly discloses transmitting, to the client device different from the printer 30 (the printer device), information for causing the client device to acquire a state of processing of the print data transmitted to the printer 30 (the printer device). **(Section 0035, the user uses the browser to sent information for requesting the status of the print jobs) (Section**

0048, Fig. 3, El. 322 and 324, thus the state or status of the downloaded print jobs are resulted to Client 108 so that the user will know if the print job was printed or an error occurred)

Therefore, Claims 1, 6, 8 and 13 are overcomed by Leurig and therefore dependent claims (2-5,7, 9-12 and 14-17) are also rejected as well.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to AKWASI M. SARPONG whose telephone number is (571)270-3438. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00am-5:00pm est.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on 571-272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AMS
10/08/2008

/Twyler L. Haskins/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625